A suggestion to extend SI prefixes into the ranges above 10^{30} and below 10^{-30}

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The SI powers of ten prefix to units may be extended to factors of ten outside the 10^{30} : 10^{-30} currently standardised by introducing a second additional prefix to indicate the factor of 10^{30} or 10^{-30} that is needed to be represented. I suggest that that second prefix be a capital Greek letter and the corresponding lower case Greek letter for factors of 10^{-30}. There is a 2nd prefix for the initial range starting at 10^{0}, here this happens to be either an uppercase or lowercase gamma, to save confusion when using the original range of prefixes with other ranges.

2nd Prefix	Factor	2nd Prefix	Factor
Γ	10^{0}	γ	10^{0}
Δ	10^{30}	δ	10^{-30}
Θ	10^{60}	θ	10^{-60}
Λ	10^{90}	λ	10^{-90}
Ξ	10^{120}	ξ	10^{-120}
Π	10^{150}	π	10^{-150}
Σ	10^{180}	σ	10^{-180}
Φ	10^{210}	φ	10^{-210}
Ψ	10^{240}	ψ	10^{-240}
Ω	10^{270}	ω	10^{-270}

I have no suggestion as to the names that should be associated with such second prefixes. The letters have been selected in alphabetical order. I have assumed that the alternative uses of the letters mathematically and as representation of physical units would be ignored by the contextual usage, such as for metre and milli. I suggest that a similar scheme may be invented for factors of 10 as great or greater that 10^{300} with similar notation for factors less than 10^{-300}. But I would suggest that these might be third prefixes indicating which range of multiple factors of 10^{300}, which would be under consideration, would be 10^{600}, 10^{900}, 10^{1200} etc., so the second prefix might serve also as a third prefix just representing an exponent multiplied by 10 when in that position. I imagine that any number of prefixes may be used each successive prefix representing an exponent multiplied by 10 compared to the previous position prefix.

An example of usage would be the mass of the Milky Way galaxy is 3×10^{45} g or 3 ΔPg. Calculated from 1.5 trillion solar masses or 1.5×10^{12} $M_{\odot}$, where $M_{\odot}$ is 2×10^{30} kg.

Another example would be the duration of a Penrose's cyclic cosmology eon of 10^{100} years of 31536000 seconds or 3×10^{7} s giving 300 ΛPs.

The mass of a 100MHz photon is calculated as ($10^{8}\times h / c^{2}$) grammes. The Planck constant is by definition $6.62607015 \times 10^{-34}$ Js and the speed of light is defined to be 299,792,458 ms^{-1} giving the result 700 δfg to one significant figure.

A 1 foe supernova would release 100 ΔTJ.